

POPULAR TALES.

From an English Journal.

THE EFFECTS OF BENEFICENCE.

Mr. Eden, of Wilton-house, had made his fortune in India. A very short time before he returned to England, having seen at Calcutta a remarkable and beautiful young lady, the cousin and companion of lady Alwin, the wife of Col. Alwin; and never considering her small dowry as an objection, he asked, and received her hand. He regarded her beauty, and amiable disposition, and elegant accomplishments, as sufficient dowry; nor was he disappointed in his choice, for she was as deserving as the warlike hero. On his return to Britain, he purchased a large house and extensive park in the western part of Essex; and having nothing better with which to amuse himself during his residence in the east, and being therefore as easy in mind as in external circumstances, he flattered himself with the prospect of happiness.

On a dark autumnal evening, soon after he had taken possession of his villa, while sitting in his parlour during a violent storm of rain, and the lights of the chandelier were flickering on his door, and a servant informed him, that an old gentleman wished for permission to pass the night in his house. He learned too that the stranger was just come from the Continent; and that he was on his way from Colchester to London: that the driver not well acquainted with the country, and confounded with the violence of the tempest, had mistaken the name of the road, and had taken the wrong way to Ramsgate, and that the gentleman was no very ill, but that he could not venture to go even as far as the nearest inn. It is needless to say that he was received with the kindest welcome. For, besides that Mr. Eden's humanity would have so inclined him, there was something particularly interesting in the gray hair, and dignified carriage, open countenance, and dejected air of the stranger. He was not long in recovering, and he will tell be somewhat recovered, and in that he was the prepossessions of Eden in his behaviour into strong attachment.

have been indeed unfortunate," said the gentleman, giving some account of himself, and how his strength permitted him; "and I own that my misfortunes are at an end as happily established in the early part of life, as a physician in the north of England, the death of a maternal uncle in the Island of Antigua, and whose name I was by his will assume, I succeeded to a considerable fortune. It was no secret, however, that I should thither to receive the investiture and position of his property and estates. The vessel in which I sailed was seized by a Moorish pirate, was carried to Barbary, and I never was heard of. I was here, by my friends; for the governor of Morocco learning my profession, sent me immediately to Fez, to render what assistance I could to the Emperor of Morocco, who was at that time afflicted with a dangerous malady. I was willing, from every consi-

tion, to give him all the aid in my power; I hoped that if I was successful, my freedom

ht be the price of my service. But I was
ally disappointed. My success in restoring
Emerson to health, made him conceive me
necessory to his welfare, that he would not
er me to depart: so that observing my im-
equence, he allowed me to have no communi-
on with any person whatever, who could
notice of my situation to any of the Brit-

to. In all other respects I must do the justice of a knowledge that I was treated with the utmost kindness, and lived in a state of barbarous luxury. After the emperor's death, my situation for some time remained no change, for his successor considered me as no less necessary to himself than I been to his father. At length, however, melancholy was growing into despondency, I had eighteen years in a state of captivity, my health was visibly impaired, and the emperor, with a humanity which I must commend, consented to my departure: nor did I start with me without expressions of friendship and an ample compensation, not for the place I had endured, but for the services I

rendered him. I returned by Italy and many, on account of the troubles in France; coming from Hamburg to Colchester, I am now afflicted with *f*atigue and weakness, with anxiety to receive intelligence of my wife, which consisted, at the time I left them, of my infant of three years old. If I survive, I may yet be happy. I left them in your circumstances, and to the care of an amiable friend. But if they survive not! Oh! and his voice faltered, "if they survive not! would to heaven that I also were dead! or had never returned!"

need not be doubted. He inquired by what address he might procure him the impor-

information he so anxiously wished for.

we already written,' and he, 'from Coler, and have also written from this place. I made myself that in the space of a day.

few hours, I shall be certified of my happiness, and utter misery. I was Dr. Clement in the city of Leeds.' 'Merciful heaven! intercalated Eden. 'Dr Clement of Leeds! my friend, my deliverer, and my protector?' he fell on his neck and embraced him. The stranger was overwhelmed with amazement. 'And you forgot me?' cried Eden: 'the poor

whom you saved from an ignominious punishment; received into your family, educated abroad!?"—"Frank!" said the venerated man, scarcely able to speak for tears: "the same whom I sent to school." "The same, the same," said Eden: "poor Frank! Eden! whom I saved and protected: who am now, by the grace of heaven, in wealth and esteem: and

beyond the power of expression, at now
ng, and under my own roof, with my
benefactor.'
Francis Eden had been a poor man's son.
Parents having died while he was yet an
; and being left to the care of a distant
ng, it need not be a matter of surprise if
young his education should be con-

and his habits unpromising. In fact, he had been carried before a magistrate for attempting to take some fruit from a gentleman's garden. The poor orphan was to have been whipped and sent to the workhouse. Dr. Williams was present. Moved by his ingenious interference, by his tears and helpless condition, he interposed and took him home to his home.

him worthy of his attention; had him

ted; and recommended him to a merchant in London. By him being found deserving he was sent out to India; where by the able, upright, and honourable conduct, he realized such a sum as enabled him to retire with splendour.

at neither splendour of outward circum-

stances, nor high reputation, nor even the consciousness of virtue, had been able to secure his fidelity. His friend had been so idle. Sitting under a large tree in the shrubbery adjoining a house, while they expected the return of Dr. Clement's despatches, 'You seem thoughtful,' said he to Eden; 'too thoughtful for the happiness of your condition. Eden looked at him with some surprise; sighed: fixed his eyes on the ground: 'You have observed it then?' he said. 'Indeed, my friend, I am afraid I am not happy. And to you I will use no reserve. Yet I cannot express the cause; it is so strange; so unexpected, but so sufficient to spoil my peace. My wife—and then he paused; was unable to speak. Clement gasped with amazement. He was also terrified. Hideous images possessed his fancy. He was afraid and loth to make any inquiry. He had thought the wife of his friend in all respects excellent. She was indeed reserved; and had something dejected in her appearance. But she was what so correct in her deportment, so respectful to her husband, so attentive to his friend.—It is impossible to be so good!' he then recalled his recollection; banished suspicion; was ashamed of his fears; and against indignation, not against Eden, but against himself, 'Is it possible to be so excellent?' he exclaimed. 'My friend,' replied his friend, 'most lovely! most engaging! blameless as an angel of light; and yet I fear—and he groaned with anguish.—I fear I am not her choice.' His friend, in the kindest and most affectionate manner, wished for more information.

"Her delay of mind," said Eden, "is indeed most afflicting. She had no fortune; was understood to be of respectable parentage, and was entitled to high expectation; but lost her parents; and had become dependent. Satisfied in every respect concerning her sentiments and her deportment; penetrated with her beauty and accomplishments; and observing how much it pained her to expatiate on the circumstances of her early life, I have hitherto, as we have not long been united, refrained from being very minute in my inquiry into particulars: the more so, that on all such occasions, she seems to feel herself more indebted to me than perhaps her own feelings, and I am more more than mine, can endure. This I believe is the source of my suffering. She appears to have continually in her thoughts, that I have raised her to opulence, and to a state of dependence. She does not set sufficient value on her desert; and is too deeply impressed with the sense of great obligation. She resents my indebted too much: is grateful, but does not love. Her love is lost in excessive gratitude. What can I do! All my endeavours to make her easy, all my desires of pleasing, give additional weight to the kindness that has oppressed her. I almost despair of meeting in her that friendship and affection which can subsist between those persons only who think themselves somewhat equal. And so, such is my disposition, that our connection cannot be happy." "Have you ever," said Clement, "with great anxiety, that you ever spoken to her on this very important and inter-

"Mrs. A. win," answered Elen, "has done so; not, however, at my suggestion; but in consequence, as it were, of their mutual attachment; and has received from her the most ingenuous and painful confession of her infirmity. She tells her, that feeling high obligation, she cannot view me with such a footing of equality, as should justify the freedom, ease, and familiarity which I so sincerely desire!—Has she any other relation, said Clement, than the family of Mrs. Alwin?"—"I know not that she has," answered Elen. "Her father, whose name is Fitzhallyn, had some property in this country; but much more in one, I know not which, of our American islands. While yet an infant she lost her mother; and her father, for some reason that I never knew, or do not remember, had before that time gone abroad. I had never been heard of. Nointime her fate in the West Indies has been so much commiserated, or so unproductive, that it has served her little stead; and those persons who had charge of what property she had at home, have become bankrupt, she fell into those circumstances which are so painful to remember."—"The only person who I owed for any friendship," Mrs. Alwin, who trembled, "her indeed as a sister, and whom she accompanied to Calcutta."

"Clement seemed to give slight attention to the concluding part of the narrative. He was in the deepest abstraction; he groaned; he rubbed his hand on his forehead, and his bosom heaved with extreme agitation. Eden observed, asked if he was indisposed? He did not

her; did not seem to have heard his; rose from his seat, and walked about in extreme agitation. Then turning abruptly, 'I must see Mrs. Eden.' 'She shall wait upon you,' replied Eden tenderly, but with astonishment. 'Is my daughter,' exclaimed the stranger, 'as not that occurred to you? But no! I do not say so. Alas! I may be mistaken! I, on leaving England, took the name of Anslay; left my daughter an infant; was never heard of! Her mother dead?' 'So say her father back on the seat, and found relief in a flood of tears. The state of Eden's excitement, however, soon transient doubts, and his fears, soon rebuked by the calmness of his father, were instantly absorbed in the ravishment of expectation. The dear object of his faithful and most tender regard was the child of his earliest friend, of his father, of his protector! She was now to herself on that footing of equality, which the extreme, and somewhat blameable delicacy of her sentiments, she held essential to ease and confidence of mutual love. If

obligation remained, he was the person to oblige. He assured his friend that it must be so; and as far as youth could resemble age, his daughter resembled him; and urged therefore to give immediate intimation to dear Matilda. '—Matilda was the name of my child,' said Clement, now recovered from agitation and in a tone of acquiescing placency. 'But still there may be some ground for the supposition of a resemblance to both, and to your dear Matilda, might be possibly fatal. The probabilities are as such; but we must not yield to them rash-

A servant now announced to them the arrival of Mrs. Alwin. Her father was one of the sons to whom Clement, who was his kinsman, and not knowing that he was the father Mrs. Alwin, had addressed himself for information. He sent by his daughter, who drew the wings of friendship, the very joyful in-

gence, which Eden and his honoured be-

factor had already, the one with eagerness and the other with caution, ventured in some degree to anticipate. Yet the joy of Clement, while he blossomed his affectionate child, was mingled with sad remembrance, and with the tender recollection of her amiable mother. Time, however, and the consolation he now received, restored him to becoming composure; beams of the gentlest serenity shone on his hoary locks, for his children continued virtuous, and were rewarded with as much enjoyment

Whatsoever opinion may be formed of the preceding story, which is founded on facts, and whatsoever sentiment it may tend to excite, I persuade myself that one reflection in particular will arise unsolicited in the breasts of my philanthropical friends; for they will reflect with pleasure, that the indulgence of a philanthropical temper, and the performance of benevolent actions, may produce effects so beneficial, as to mock calculation; and in years beyond the reach of conjecture; and at

STÆL.
ANNE LOUISE GERMAIN DE STÆL.—This
justly celebrated and admired female, so emi-
nent in the annals of French literature, was
born at Paris in the year 1766, and displaying
that might well be called precocity of talent,
was educated under the immediate inspection
of her parents. When a child, she was remark-
able for great cheerfulness, vivacity, and
kindness. She was a writer long before she

she attained the age of fifteen; and when she had arrived at this age, she made extracts from Fontenau's *Spirit of La-zar*, with remarks.—From this period, until her marriage, which took place in her twentieth year, she composed several tragedies and three novels. But her last finished work, appeared soon after her marriage, under the title of "*Letters on the writings and character of J. J. Rousseau*." In these are deposited the germs of all the opinions that she afterwards developed. Amid all the enthusiasm which Rousseau inspires her, she reserves the independence of her mind, scatters her own thoughts with profusion, and does without the gracefulness, the slight embarrassment of a young woman, who feels rather afraid to display too much vigour. It is in these elements of ardent sensibility, and particularly in the display of her love for her father, that she has achieved on her whole heart.

In 1796 she published an essay on the "Influence of the Passions on Individual and National Happiness;" and in four years afterwards it was followed by an essay on "Literature, considered in its connexion with Social institutions." It is apparent that, during the interval of that period, the current of her thoughts underwent a change, although her opinions remained the same. Her ideas were matured by reflection, a course of study alleviated the pressure of her misfortunes, and her mind retained its elasticity. Already her life becomes a futurity; and as the present does not answer her wishes, she steers with full sails towards a distant glory; her necessity of hope is

ness over the world at large. She believes that the human mind enriches itself with the alt of ages. According to her, generations need not each other in vain, and a better lot of things is gradually advancing, the principal features of which the prophetic eye genius can distinguish. The state of com and anarchy seems to appear to her a long evil, and she considers that a crisis, it must lead to a happier condition; and especially when she attributes it to the vitally resistance, which principles long misunderstood, or laid aside among speculative the, experience, when we come to apply m to real life. But it is necessary that an imitation of the past should justify this favorable augury. It must be proved that the race of knowledge has been real, that it been constant in spite of vicissitudes, and we can trace the law of the moral improvement of the human race through the obscurity time. This is what is undertaken by Ma de Staël, and in the execution of which has displayed a vastness of intellect.

was towards the end of 1807, after having lished, "Delphine," exiled by Bonaparte, made her tour into Germany. Here she received with transport by men of genius, applauded for her talents. From thence passed into Italy, where she was also reed with the attention due to her rank and solid acquisitions; and on her return to Paris in 1817, her position, "Corinna," the

ing her to it in this capital, she completed and prepared for the press, her great work on the morals, literature, and philosophy of Germany;²⁷ which, in point of excellence, is as high as the preceding, and is perhaps an extraordinary, as the performance of a man. In 1812, she published a work against suicide;²⁸ and on her return to France, after a exile of ten years, she revised and prepared for the press her immortal work, entitled "Constitution on the French Revolution," which published in 1816. From this period until death, she was engaged in revising the work which she first appeared under the title of "Years' Exile."

In closing this sketch of her life, we must remark, that Madame de Staël was in all the relations of domestic and social life an agreeable companion—a dutiful and devoted daughter, a sister, and a constant friend, and an affectionate mother. In her manners she had a simplicity and even a carelessness that made every one at ease in her company; and in conversation

she was eloquent and brilliant. Her last illness, her character remained unaltered. To the last moment she was tender as an infant, and resigned to her fate. She was constant in her devotion for which she distinguished and some days when she suffered most pain, she employed in acts of charity. She preserved much tranquility as to wish to dictate to Schlegel the description of what she felt. Confidence in the goodness and mercy of God was strong and unshaken; one day, roused from a state of reverie, she said: "I think I will the transition from life to death is; am sure, that the goodness of God softens us." Our ideas become confused, and the heart is not very acute." Her confidence was a source of aid and profoundest tranquility and shed new light on her thoughts. She had foretold her last struggle had ended. Her soul departed gently. She died July 15th, 1847. — *Female Biography*.

OFFERINGS OF THE GREEKS.—Sophia Conno was the wife of an officer of distinction, well during the siege of Missolonghi. When the Turks entered the town she was among the

now which sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the walls, accompanied by her son and daughter. They had not proceeded far when the mother perceived a party of Turks coming towards them: horrified at the fate that was about to befall her daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen, she turned to her son, who was armed, and told him to shoot his sister, lest she should become a victim of Mississau's brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the bloody mandate, drew a pistol from his girdle and laid it to the girl's temple. He raised his right hand when she fell to the ground, apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from charge which the mother could not perceive, herself and son endeavored to take refuge in cavern. Just as they were entering it a grape shot struck the boy in the leg, and he also fell. Scarcely had the mother succeeded in dragging him up after her than a piquet of the Turks came up: one of the party drawing forth a pistol, pointed it at the temple of poor Sophia, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the assassin, and exclaimed, "Blasphemy! Do you dare shoot that I am dead?" This she uttered inspired effect, and both the mother and her son were spared to be conducted into slavery.—The most extraordinary part of this story remains to be told. Being among the two hundred ransomed by the Continents' Greek Committees, they were sent over to this island and placed with the others. Judge of the mother's astonishment on finding that her imaginary orphaned daughter was among the fortunate number! To be brief, on perceiving she was a male, the Turks carried her back to Mississau, bound up her wounds, beat off all the hair, and shaved her head, before she was sent to her story having attracted the attention of the ransoming agents, the interesting Cresula as rescued from bondage, and what is more, singularly destined to be once more restored to the arms of her disconsolate parent.—

THEATRICAL MOVEMENTS.—We extract the following amusing description of the manner in which strolling companies of Actors are translated from place to place, in England, from "*Vicissitudes in the life of an Actor*," published in the 3d. No. of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

tion in the new monthly—*the courtship*. I continued a member of Manager Strat's *troupe drammatique* for about eight months, without experiencing any vicissitude worthy of notice. During that time, I traversed with the company a considerable tract of country, and exhibited my claims to Thespian honors in many towns and villages. My journeys were sometimes performed on foot, and sometimes on the outside of a stage coach, for the purpose of conveying the performers, and such of the inanimate theatrical stock as could be conveniently stowed over it. The former mode was respectable enough, but of the latter I can scarcely think without laughing, so ludicrous was the appearance of the motley load heaped upon a coach on such occasions. The inside was, of course, appropriated to the ladies of the company, and their children, who, together with infinite variety of handboxes and buns, left no room for any thing—but inconvenience. Comfort was of course out of question, particularly in the dog-days, and therefore we who had the outside were fortunate, although our situation was by no means enviable. As there was always a great quantity of luggage to be carried with us, we were obliged to sit low and where we could, without any regard to our personal convenience; and hence the most droll effect was frequently produced. I myself have sat at the top of the vehicle in the midst of a stifling cloud, made for the use of deities, fairies, and genii, with the thundering silently at my feet, while my next neighbor carried on his lap the hail, rain, and snow. A tremendous Aucaucocha, which had made the audience scream with terror, innocently cuddled up beside us, reposing, I was, beneath the shade of Maria Dorton's willow. The money bank, or which gentle Jessica and the young Lorenzo often sat; the throne of many kings; a doll; a miniature windmill and the performers' boxes, occupied the rest of the roof; those who sat in front and rear, each had some stage appearance in his hand, ready to enjoy a seat. Behind the coach slung a hamper of tin sconces, which, on the shaking, made a disagreeable jingle, immediately above it was placed, indirectly wrapped in a ragged baize, Motherese's favorite bird. Of such materials our coach-load generally composed, and before the moment we entered a village town, the people flocked around us, to

THE "CASTLE OF OTRANTO,"

ingenious author of this singular romance, in one of his letters to Mr. Cole, president of the British Museum, dated 9th March, gives the following account of its origin: "waked one morning in the beginning of June from a dream, of which all I could remember was, that I had thought myself in an *armour*, (a very natural dream for a skilled lance-man with a very rusty sword) and on the uppermost bannister of a great staircase I saw a gigantic hand in armour. In the morning I sat down, and began to write, without knowing in the least what I intended to relate. The work grew on my hands, and grew fond of it; so that I was glad to do any thing rather than politics. In June I was so engrossed with my tale, which I completed in less than two months, that one morning I wrote from the time I had drunk my sixth six o'clock, till half an hour after the morning: when my hands and fingers were so weary, that I could not hold the pen to the sentence, but left Matilda and Isabel."

IAN SARCAISM.—Truths are apt to be hackneyed; and perhaps it is for this reason, that the dishonesty of lawyers, and the avarice of women, have long been considered subjects of legitimate wit. The following parody of an old Penobscot Chief, however, is the charm of naivete about it. I saw a company with a fine looking nephew in gaudy trappings contrasted strongly with the ragged and rusty apparel of his uncle. "Why don't you wear ribbons and buttons?" said I. "No!" exclaimed the astonished old man. "What for me wear ribbons and buttons? No one wants to catch 'em!" —*Mass. Jour.*

THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINNATI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

PHRENOLOGY NO. 1.

Heretofore the science of Phrenology has been but very partially cultivated in Cincinnati. The course of popular lectures on that subject, now in the progress of delivery by professor Caldwell, one of its most indigible supporters in the United States, having rendered the science a fashionable topic of conversation, it is presumed, that a brief exposition of its general principles and practical application, will, to most of our readers, carry with it the charm of novelty, if not the conviction of real utility.

For the purpose, therefore, of gratifying the curiosity of our readers, we are presenting the engraving of a Head, exhibiting the location of the orthodox cranial protuberances, and shall in a series of editorial notices, endeavor to lay before the public, the fundamental propositions of this new science, which about the commencement of the present century, was first promulgated by Drs. F. J. Gall and J. J. Spurzheim, two gentlemen who have gained for themselves considerable notoriety, by uttering their phrenological pretensions throughout all Europe.

After succinctly stating the nature of the science, we shall proceed in the first place to display, with candor, the arguments that are adduced in its support; in the second place, those which are opposed to it; and, lastly, to speak of its practical importance, if true.

The writers upon this subject have divided the science into phrenology proper, which relates to the reciprocal influence of the mind and the brain; and into craniology, which treats of the size and configuration of the brain. And they maintain that a knowledge of these two subjects will enable the phrenologist to determine the "natural amount and general character of the intellects of individuals, from an inspection of their heads."

The fundamental propositions of the science of phrenology are briefly these:

That man is composed of soul and body, or simple spirit and organized matter.

That spirit and matter act intellectually, independent of each other.

That the brain is the organ of intellect and necessarily united with the mind in all intellectual operations.

That the brain is divided into three compartments, one being the seat of the active propensities, another, of the moral sentiments, and the third, of the real intellectual faculties.

That to each original propensity, sentiment and intellectual faculty, a specific organ of the brain is necessary.

That these organs originate near the centre of the brain interiorly, and run towards its surface, thus producing external protuberances on the skull.

Hence it follows, if phrenology be true, that the union and joint operation of mind and matter is necessary in every intellectual process: that no specific intellectual operation can be performed, except by means of a specific and appropriate cerebral organ: and that these organs, so manifest themselves that they may be discovered by an inspection of the head, thus disclosing the propensities, propensities and intellectual faculties of different individuals.

It is further more contended by phrenology, that the mind of man—simple indivisible substance, a mere unit in existence; cannot possess plurality of faculties; if therefore, it have but a single power, it must be aided in its multiplex operations by a corresponding multiplicity of organs.

It is also assumed that, the brain being solely the organ of the intellect, the moral sentiments, and the propensities, precisely in proportion to the perfect developments of the brain will be the amount and strength of the intellectual faculties of every man.

These are the leading fundamental doctrine of phrenology, which must necessarily be understood before the science can be properly studied or the evidence of its correctness fully applied and appreciated.

In our next we shall give the names of the different organs and point out their relative positions on the map of the head.

ELECTIONS.

The city and Township elections took place on Monday last. From the 1st Ward Lewis Howell, Dan Stone, and William Phillips; from the 2d Ward, Oliver Lovell, Joshua H. Perry, and Nathan Guilford; from the 3d Ward, Beilamy Storer, J. McIntire and Samuel Newell; from the 4th Ward, Samuel R. Miller, J. H. Greenbeck, and Gordon Gilmore; and from the 5th Ward, Samuel Berder, Thatcher Lewis, and P. J. Holcomb, are elected members of the City Council.

Benjamin Hopkins, John Rice, and George Lee, are elected Township Trustees; John Gibson, Township Clerk; James Glenn, David Jackson Jr., and William B. Sheldon, Constables; William Barr, and J. Morehead, Fence Viewers.

DIED, On Thursday the 10th inst. Miss MARY M. BLISS daughter of E. E. Bliss of this city. The deceased was a young lady of exemplary and amiable deportment, zealous piety, and much esteemed by a numerous body of friends.

PATENT STEAM DOCTORS.

We have more than once warned our readers to beware of Thompson's Patent Steam Doctors, some of whom are forging upon the lives and purses of the community in this city and its vicinity. We shall now proceed to state, and that upon good authority, the composition of his medicines, in order that those who have an unconquerable propensity for tampering with life, by swallowing the nostrums of quacks, may do so, without any being subjected to the necessity of filling the purse of this vender of medical infallibilities.

No. 1, is the lobelia inflata or Indian tobacco. The leaves pods and seed are used. It is a violent emetic, producing great nausea and distress.

No. 2 is Cayenne pepper reduced to a fine powder.

No. 3 is composed of the bark of bay berry, white pond lily root, and hemlock or if these cannot be had, sumach, raspberry and witch hazel leaves may be substituted.

No. 4. Bitters. Balmoney, bay berry and poplar bark. For a hot bitter add a tea spoon full of Cayenne pepper.

No. 5. Syrup. Poplar bark, bay berry, peach meats, sugar and brandy united.

No. 6. Rheumatic drops. Brandy, Gum Myrrh, and a portion of No. 5.

No. 7. Nerve Powder, is composed of American Valerian.

No. 8. Composition powder, is prepared by a mixture of bay berry, hemlock, ginger, cayenne pepper and cloves.

No. 9. Cough powder, is composed of skunk cabbage, horse boud, Indian turnip, Cayenne pepper, Indian tobacco, bay berry and bitter root.

No. 10. Cancer plaster is made of the heads of red clover.

No. 11. Salve, is made of beeswax, salt, butter, turpentine, and balsam of fir.

No. 12. Strengthening plaster, is composed of murex, mullen, turpentine, resin and volatile salts.

No. 13. Nerve Ointment is prepared from bitter sweet root, worm wood, chamomile and animal oil.

No. 14, a Poultice made of raspberry leaves, crackers, slippery elm bark and ginger.

In severe cases of disease Mr. Thompson gives No. 2 and 3 adding a tea spoonful of No. 6, and in very violent cases Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c. may be administered together. This course of medicine is to be repeated every day, or every other day, until the disorder is removed, which generally happens upon the death of the patient.

After giving a dose of medicine the steam bath is to be used. The steam must be raised by the following means.

"Take several stones of different sizes and heat them red hot, put one at a time into a kettle of hot water" over which the patient is to be placed covered with a blanket, and if he becomes a little faint, throw some "cold water on the face and stomach which will let down the outward heat." After the patient has been kept in the bath about 15 or 20 minutes, he must be washed all over with cold water or spirits and then placed in bed, where death too often closes the scene.

We have now given, in general terms, the substance of Thompson's "New Guide to Health," than which, a more impudent and fatal system of quackery has never been promulgated. By resorting to it, those persons who are tired of life and have not the moral courage to cut their throats, may most speedily doctor themselves out of existence; but we again especially warn those who may be desirous of preserving their health and their lives, to avoid all of Mr. Thompson's patent steam doctors.

SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.

The Committee on this subject in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of an appropriation for an exploration of the South Sea, with a view of opening new sources of wealth, and obtaining more accurate surveys of that portion of the globe. This report has been made upon the petition of a very large and respectable number of citizens in different parts of the Union, which was presented and urged upon Congress by Mr. Reynolds, who will no doubt be conspicuously associated with the expedition, should one be fitted out.

In reply to an article published some time since, in this paper, touching upon this contemplated exploration, and Mr. Reynolds' former connexion with Capt. Symmes and his theory of concentric spheres, we have received a letter from him, asserting that we had done him injustice in some of our remarks, and that at a future time he should notice the errors into which we had fallen. As it was no part of our intention to do injustice to Mr. Reynolds, we shall cheerfully correct any errors, (either of fact or opinion) which may be found in the article referred to. Personally we knew but little of the connexion between Capt. Symmes and Mr. Reynolds, but, in common with many of our fellow citizens, we had formed the impression that the former had not been fairly treated by his pupils; and, on perusing the caustic strictures by the editor of the Microcosm, of Providence, on Mr. R.'s Boston publication, (smelling the character of his former friend and preceptor,) we were induced to make sundry enquiries from those best acquainted with the case; which led to the formation and publication of an opinion unfavorable to the conduct of Mr. Reynolds. In doing this, we submitted a statement of the case corresponding with

our recollection of the verbal information we had received; and which it may be proper to add, has been substantially verified by the very individual to whom Mr. R. referred us for its refutation.

"THE INVISIBLE GIRL."

Where chamber of audience is connected with the Western Museum, is now ready to receive visitors and to make her oracular responses to such questions as may be propounded. Those, as far as we ourselves consulted this fair oracle, in the brief audience to which we were admitted, appeared to be both ingenious and appropriate. Independently of the amusement to be derived from listening to the answers of this "aymph of the air," there is much to gratify the curiosity in contemplating the philosophical ingenuity with which they are conveyed to the listener.

The principal part of the decorations of the room have been prepared by Mr. Hervey, an artist of considerable talent and reputation, who has recently arrived in our city, and who will reside here permanently, should he meet with encouragement in the department of the fine arts to which he belongs. In the transparent representations of the "Weird Sisters," which form a part of the scenery of the chamber, Mr. Hervey has been successful in producing a fine effect. The banditti, looking with desperate resolution from their den, add much to the gloomy and terrific aspect of the room, which indeed largely partakes throughout of the horrible and the picturesque.

In preparing this department of the institution for public inspection, Mr. Dorfeuille has incurred no inconsiderable expenditure of money, and it is to be hoped that his enterprise on the present occasion will be liberally rewarded.

WESTERN SOUVENIR.

Messrs N. & G. Guilford of this city have issued proposals for publishing a Western Souvenir for 1856, to be edited by James Hall Esq. of Illinois. It will be modelled on the plan of the Eastern and British works of this class, and embellished with a number of elegant engravings chiefly of Western scenery. The contributions solicited for the work are tales, poetry, historical anecdotes, and descriptions of scenery and manners. It is to be hoped that gentlemen of taste and literature throughout the Western country will cordially unite in making the work an elegant and creditable specimen of its literature. There is one restriction imposed by the editor in his prospectus, which we suppose to have been inadvertently adopted. It is that of confining the contributions to the work to "subjects connected with the history and character of the country, which gives it birth."

The writers for a Western Souvenir, should very properly be western men, but in the choice of subjects they should have unlimited range.

To give an specimen of backwoods literature, it is certainly not necessary that our literary men should write upon the history, character, or scenery of the west.

The work will contain from 300 to 400 pages, and be published in one volume at the close of the present year.

Communications intended for the Western Souvenir, are to be forwarded to N. & G. Guilford of this city by the 15th of June next.

The marriage of Mademoiselle Laftis with the Prince de la Moskwa (the son of Ney) was celebrated in Paris with the most princely magnificence. The wedding guests amounted to 1500 persons, five hundred of whom were ladies all elegantly arrayed. The evening commenced with a concert.

"The bride wore a veil and robe of the most costly point lace; on her head was the nuptial crown of orange flowers; her ear rings were formed of two remarkably fine emeralds, encircled with brilliants, and in which hung, in the form of a triangle, three large diamonds, terminated by three large pearls en poire; a diamond necklace, or as the French more appropriately call it a river of diamonds surrounded her neck, and, in the words of the old ballad, cast a light throughout the hall. The extreme paleness of her countenance, rendered still more striking the raven blackness of her hair, and the melancholy, languid, and almost suffering expression of her eyes, offered a singular contrast to the coquettishness of her dress and the scene of splendour and magnificence amidst which she moved." The supper table sparkled with a gorgeous service of plate. The fete is supposed to have cost from 30 to 40,000 francs. The father of the bride, who is known as the rich Paris banker, made sundry liberal donations on the occasion to the poor, his clerks, and the Greeks. The mother of young Ney presented the bride with a prayer book valued at 1200 pounds, the clasp of which being formed of a superb diamond.

Mr. Sparks the accomplished editor of the North American Review has gone to Europe for the purpose of consulting certain documents illustrative of the life and character of Washington, whose correspondence Mr. Sparks is about to publish.

Pitkin's Work on the Civil History of the United States is in the press. It is spoken of as a work possessing great merit. It commences with the events which led to the Revolution and comes down to the close of Washington's Administration.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE LINES TO MARY.

On receiving from her an uncommonly fragrant spray of Geranium.

Dear Mary, thy gift is an emblem of thee,
For virtue is fragrant and dear to the heart,
And long in remembrance shall it be,
As a fragrant memorial of all that thou art.

For this is that goodness, that virtue shining,
That does not away with the bloom of youth;
But breathes its soft fragrance thro' distance and time
Enchanting as Hope, and immortal as Truth.

When far from the home of my childhood I stray—
And my eyes can behold thy lov'd aspect no more,
How oft shall remembrance thy virtues portray,
And the scenes of the past in their beauty restore.

These scenes which thy friendship endures'd & cheer'd
Even sheding a lustre on sorrow's dark hour,
When thought thro' the gloom of misfortune appeared
But hope's feeble ray, and kind sympathy's power.

Oh friendship! thou charmer of life's lonely way,
How much to thy aid soothing balm I owe,
Nor would I for gold, or the diamond's pure ray,
Nor bright but deceiving, thy phantom forego.

Then Mary be ever thy friendship's boast—
Thy virtues example be ever my guide,
Which like thy sweet gifts, tho' its freshness be lost,
Thou' time and misfortune unchanged shall abide.

MELIA.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

There is an amusing feature in the course which Congress has taken, during the present session. One of the first steps taken, was to make provision for their own pay—this done, the Army and Navy, and Civil Officers, are left to make out as well as they can, without pay.

The British Army, at the present time, consists of 300,000 men, of whom 21,000 only are King's troops, the rest being supplied in the East India Company's service. How precarious is the power of England in the East, resting as it does on 230,000 armed Indians, whom a single mutiny might array against her.

It is calculated, says the London Morning Herald, that the various acknowledged professors of the law absorb, in income, nearly nine millions per annum; and that, in three generations, of thirty years each, the whole sum of the property of the Kingdom passes through their hands.

The Reading (Pennsylvania) Chronicle says that considerable damage has been done both to the Schuylkill and Union Canal, in consequence of letting in the water before the embankments had become settled and solid. The navigation is for a time interrupted.

Mr. JEFFERSON—While President of the U. S. passing a stream in Va. he was accosted by a feeble beggar, who implored his aid to help him over it. Without hesitation, he carried him over behind him; and on the beggar telling him that he had neglected his wallet, he sagged humouredly, recrossed the stream, and brought it to him.—*Virginian.*

The late Bishop of Winchester, in England, left upwards of half a million sterling, accumulated while he held the See.

A lady who died lately in England, left an annuity of 100. to a Monkey, and 50. each to a Dog and Cat for their support—with the remainder, at their death, to a niece.

The property now locked up in the British Court of Chancery, or the funds of the Court as they are called, are estimated at forty millions of pounds sterling.

A gentleman (L.) other day was endeavouring to obtain from the Duke of Wellington the Ministerial arrangements, by what is termed pumping, when his Grace stopped his friend, and said, placing his hand on his head, "If I thought one single hair knew what was going on within, I would have my head shaved, and wear a wig."—*Brighton Gazette.*

The *Nistic del Giorno*, a Roman Journal, announces that the Greeks have at this moment 60,000 men under arms, namely, 7,000 at Scio; 6,000 at Candia; 15,000 in the Peloponnesus; 10,500 in Western Greece; and 7,500 at Samos, Hydra, and Spargia.

The king of the Netherlands, by a decree of the 25th of November, has ordered that, within one year, all the rabbits, in the province of Holland, shall be exterminated, on account of the injury they do to the dykes.

Six thousand persons and a capital of 14 millions are employed in working the coal mines at Newcastle, in England.

Barton, who was Graham's antagonist in the late duel at Hoboken, is said to have embarked on the 20th inst. at New-Castle, Del. on board of the packet ship Montezuma, for Liverpool—whence he proceeds to Italy.

A Nashville paper says: "The stockholders of the old Bank of the State of Tennessee have resolved to wind up their affairs and dissolve the corporation."

There were 45,079 bags Coffee imported in the city of New-Orleans, in the months of October, November and December last, exclusive of barrels, casks, tierces, &c.

Cranio-logy.—Among the candidates for the physiological prize of the French Academy is Dr. Vimon, a physician of Caen, who has sent in casts in wax of above 2000 skulls of human beings, quadrupeds, and birds; together with numerous drawings, accompanied by remarks. This collection is the result of several years' study of the doctrines of Gall, with respect to the seat of the moral and intellectual faculties in men and animals. It is said, that when Dr. Vimon left Paris originally, after having attended a course of Dr. Gall's, he was quite hostile to the cranio-logical system; and that, entering upon a train of experiments in order to refute it, the consequence of his inquiries was, that he became one of the most zealous partisans.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The celebrated Dean Swift had been so highly pleased with the conversation and deportment of a farmer's wife, near Dublin, that he invited himself to dine at her house, and sent her word of the time. The trial was rather too hard for her prudence. Elated with the idea of entertaining a guest whose company was courted by the first nobility of the realm, she dressed herself as she as her fingers could make her, and in this rich attire received the Dean with stately ceremony. He in his turn made his profound obeisance, and then instantly inquired for the farmer's wife. "Is she in the parry, don't you know me?" "Yes! no madam, I won't be tricked, the farmer's wife that I am come to see is a plain woman, but you look like a Duchess."

Her excellent sense made her understand the hint, and her excellent humor made her take it in good part. She withdrew, changed her dress, and returned in a plain robe. "Ah! 'tis she," joyfully exclaimed the Dean, "this is the very woman I am come to see, and I expect to be very happy in her company."

Romantic Reading.—Perhaps the most romantic may without injustice be said to be the use of opium, because it is so easily and so powerfully resorted to, but it is not so and the whole heart sick, who roll indifferently at this position were to consider the quantity of pleasure which it produces, and the greater proportion of real sorrow and pain which it alleviates, their philanthropy to moderate their critical pride or to tolerate.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Insect Labour.—There are but few animals far inferior to man in the scale of nature, many times more vast in power than his mightiest labours. The number of the African ant-hills is five times that of the great pyramids of Egypt, and thus their activity and industry surpass those of man, as St. Paul's Cathedral does the hut of an Indian. These are again expanded by the Coral insects of South Sea, that raises islands out of almost unfaithfulable.—What lessons man pride and human power.

The following were the ages of the reigns of Europe, on the 1st of January

	Years.
Anthony Clement, Saxony,	74
Charles X., France,	72
Leo XII., Roman States,	70
George IV., England,	67
Charles John, Sweden,	66
Charles Felix, Sardinia,	62
Frederick IV., Denmark,	62
Francis I., Austria,	59
Frederick William, Prussia,	57
Wm. Frederick, Netherlands,	57
Francis, Two Sicilies,	56
William, Wurttemberg,	54
Mahmoud II., Turkey,	43
Ferdinand VII., Spain,	43
Louis I., Bavaria,	41
Nicholas I., Russia,	31
Peter, Brazil,	29
Maria, Portugal,	19

BLEACHING BY STEAM.—The Atlantic states that an important discovery has been recently made, of the application of steam to the purposes of bleaching muslin. The same journal speaks of a piece of thick linen drilling, submitted to the process, which was bleached in the space of ten hours, without the least injury to fabric; and of cotton, which was bleached in much less time. A patent has been obtained for this discovery, and a company now applying to the New-York Legislature to be incorporated, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the intent of applying the improvement on a large scale.

LIBERIA.

Capt. Nicholson of the United States navy, who has recently returned from Africa, in a letter to Mr. Clay, a very interesting account of the American colony at Liberia, which he visited in returning from the Mediterranean. The Colonists, of whom Capt. N. conversed, and of whom are 1,200, are quite content with their lot, and do not desire to return; and of Capt. N.'s crew after being on the few days, applied for, and received the charge, in order to join their brethren. These eight were coloured mechanics, possessed of nearly two thousand dollars. The soil in the possession of the colony, rich, and will produce a superabundance of the support of the colony, as well as internal commerce. Sugar, cotton, rice, and various trees and plants, just valuable dyes, and medicinal gums, are cultivated with success.

From the New-York Morning Courier.
To MOTHERS.—It may be useful to know, and will be the means of alleviating pain, that when the breast and nipples much inflamed, and cannot be soothed with the most intense suffering to the very simple remedy will relieve the breast from its milky burthen, without the slightest suffering. This is no other than filling a common bottle with hot water, and after filling a few minutes, empty it and apply the mouth of the warm bottle to the nipple, and the milk will flow spontaneously into the bottle, giving at the same time a pleasurable sensation, and a complete rest to the overloaded breast.

A PHYSICIAN.

Correction of Time.—It may not, perhaps generally known, that those who were born before the 20th February, 1800, about a day, reckon their birth days a day later than those who were living before that date. Their birth days were reckoned days later. A further alteration took place in 1700, which would, in their own country, been a leap year, but had only 355 days. We suppose a child to have been born on 31st Dec. 1799, on the 31st Dec., 1800, he lived 4 years, of 365 days each; but on 4th year should have 355 days, the child 4 years old till 31st of Jan. 1801. A man born 1st Jan. 1751, was ten years old the 12th Jan. 1761, and was 50 on the 12th 1801.—*London Paper.*

INTERFERENCE.

The use of ardent spirits has long been a bone of contention between the advocates of the latter, that it is among the foremost first firm and decided step is taken to end to an evil of such wide-spread, and alarming magnitude. As a talk of American Indians, it seems, these people aimed to abolish the use of spirits, and to allege with equal truth and simplicity, the very government at present at the and ruin of its subjects, and even to raise a large revenue by such very means. Could the inmates of hell, and of lunatic asylums in this kingdom, be numbered for the purpose of tracing the evil of their awful calamity, none so general would be found. Friebe, disease, and affliction, are, we have no doubt, largely owing to intemperance; but those and others, who are together, would not, we are convinced, any thing like the proportion, in the rich catalogue, which would be found had their origin in this intellectual vice. Were we asked, on the one hand, if it is that more than any thing else, the people of these islands, should say it is of ardent spirits; and were we to present the other, what it is that would bring to the habits and the character of the

...the last Liverpool custom house sales, a
...the spirits were drawn out, was
...Guiana make of about five feet in
...This is not the only instance
...serpents in quinine liquors. There
...more deadly than the snake of Guiana,
...poisoned thousands, and rendered un-
...miserable millions of the human

...translated from the French—"A
...is overthrown in a story road near
...town of Gondrecourt. It must be
...light; but there is much to do, and
...it, and consequently the delay will
...Besides, there is no accommodation
...the place; the judge, the curate, the
...and bailiffs, the procurators-fiscal,
...all the best company, being in
...country. Our traveller speculates in this
...predicament, a very modest looking
...surrounded by as modest a belfry
...little convent of Capuchins. He
...up to it; his ring is heard; they op-
...and, and see a very lean man, somewhat
...but otherwise of good appearance,
...the address, who solicits their hospi-

...stranger is well received and well
...After the customary compliments
...on one side and returned on the
...with equal civility, they begin to talk
...with and another. The traveller
...well, and speaks little, but when
...came in course, they find that he
...in a very sensible manner.
...a bell rings for the Angelus. "Do you
...prayers, sir?" inquired the good
...The very thing I was going to pro-
...said the stranger. Dinner
...next, plain, of course, but still better
...every-day fare; and they take care
...only wholesome things on the table,
...of the delicate health of the new
...During dinner, theology is the sub-
...the stranger knows almost as much
...as the fathers, and is exactly of their
...They speak of different Capuchins
...in France, and Germany, and
...which, to them, are the capitals of all
...entireties. The traveller is more know-
...they suspect him to be on this in-
...question of geography. He talks
...of the peculiar talent of the children
...of France for finding out pretty situa-
...their settlements. They quote some
...of the humors of the good St.
...of Assisi; the stranger admires them,
...turn, relates some others that the
...there had not heard before.

...was no wonder that they grew very
...of this civil stranger, and that at last
...agreed themselves for having been so
...to a man who deserved it so well on
...account—a man who, in spite of his
...7, appeared to have received a bril-
...lucation—a man who had undoubted-
...and, could converse on every sub-
...much as he understood one or two
...notations almost as well as the Super-
...man who appeared to have at his dis-
...posals every thing that interested the
...and was even promised to be one day
...dition to converse with their princi-
...without wearying them. Things,
...went so far that they were desirous of
...ing him in their order; and already the
...showed him in perspective their most
...dignities, if he would consent to
...their habit. The stranger would think
...he is sensible as he ought to be of the
...ants they entertain for him, he de-
...himself from an undesired honor.
...mean time his carriage is announced
...the whole house is in affliction,
...is no man in that good company
...not give and receive, at parting,
...lively demonstrations of interest
...men. Now tell me who was this man
...held the hearts of the Capuchins! It
...foitairs."

...of Bedford.—The late Duke of Bed-
...so exasperated at the powder tax,
...was determined not to pay it; and,
...purpose, he called together all his
...both in and out of liver, who, at
...died, were powder, and told them that
...came to a resolution of raising their
...two pounds a year, on condition that
...ould become round heads, and leave
...ter, to which they all instantly agreed.
...last evening, his Grace went to
...with four beautiful horses, with their
...of manes powdered.

...ANECDOTE OF BONAVENTURE.
...one being in the gallery of the Louvre
...attended by the Baron de D'Arville,
...suddenly from a picture which he had
...some time in silence, and said to him
...a noble picture, Deacon." "Deacon,"
...as Deacon's reply, "How long is it
...apocalypse, will this picture last?" De-
...dered, that "With care, and in a prop-
...it might last, perhaps, ten hundred
..."And how long," said Deacon, "will
..."last?" "Perhaps," replied Deacon,
..."years." "And this," returned
...sharply, "this you call immortal-
...ity."

...PHILOSOPHICAL MODESTY.
...obtaining the extraordinary yet well
...honors that were paid to the illus-
...tration, no man could entertain a more
...opinion of the extent of his discoveries
...did himself. When Ramsay was one
...complimenting him on the new lights
...had thrown upon science, he made
...river splendid answer: "Alas! I am
...a child picking up pebbles on the
...great ocean of truth."

...Legitimacy.—The Imam of Mus-
...about 16 years old, succeeded his un-
...following manner:—Being discontented
...his conduct, he one day proposed a
...to the town, when the upstart lurking be-
...his scimitar, killed his uncle, and
...to Muscat, seated himself without
...on the vacant throne. He is, not-
...withstanding, much beloved by his subjects,
...in high terms of his justice and mod-
...As to the mere act of murdering a
...it is held in the light of a family dif-
...is no bar to his standing well in
...estimation, as a prince of mild and
...deceitful.

DE. JOHNSON.
Soon after the publication of the Life of Sar-
gents, which was a anonymous, Mr. Walter Har-
ding with Mr. Cave, the proprietor of the Gen-
tleman's Magazine, at St. John's Gate, took
occasion to speak very handsomely of the work.
The next time Cave met Harter, he told him
that he had made a man very happy the other
day at his house, by the economies he bestow-
ed on the author of Savage's Life. "How
could that be?" says Harter; "none were pre-
sent but you and I." Cave replied, "You
might observe I sent a plate of victuals behind
the screen. There stalked the biographer, one
Johnson, whose dress was so shabby, that he
durst not make his appearance. He overheard
our conversation; and your applauding his per-
formance, delighted him exceedingly."
Perry Anecdotes.

Reas Brumwell.—When Brumwell was the
great oracle on coats, the Duke of Argyll was
very anxious to know the approbation of the
"Empress of the Handkerchiefs" for a "coat" which
he had just patronized. The Duke in the
course of his eulogy on his Schneider, had fre-
quently the occasion to use the words "my
coat." "Your coat, my dear fellow," said Brum-
well, "what coat?" "Why, this coat," said
Leinster, "this coat that I have on." Brumwell
after regarding the vestment with an air of in-
finite scorn, walked up to the Duke, and taking
the collar between his finger and thumb, as if
of contamination—"What, Duke, do you
call that thing a coat?"

From a late London Periodical.
A LADY'S SONG.
You are very lovely, lady!
Soft and fair your skin;
Beauty's pencil has been there,
Blending colors fresh and rare;
I shall kiss you often,
Yes—that blush, with modest glow,
Sweetly tells what I would know.
You are very gentle, lady!
Humble and discreet;
Let not words of artifice praise
Kindle anger in your gaze.
Praise is not unmet,
When the lip of truth doth find
Language for the approving mind.
You are very dear, sweet lady!
Will you hear my suit?
Honest is my love, and pure,
Loving while my days endure;
Why are you so silent?
Ah! you fear, and blush, and sigh;
I can ask no more reply.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected Weekly by Allison Owen, Wholesale
Grocer, No. 4, Commercial Row.
ALMONDS—Soft shells, 12 to 20 cts. per lb.
ASHES—Sales limited, Pot, ton, \$90; Pearl \$100.
APPLES—\$1.00, to 1.25 per bbl.
BEESWAX—22 to 25 cents per lb. in some demand
for exportation.
BEANS—\$2.12 to 75 cents per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—nominal; 1.00.
CIDER—Bbl. good, \$3.00.
CASTINGS—\$90.00, ton and handage, retail 3.12
cts. per lb.
COFFEE—Best Havana green, 16 to 17; Fair
15.12 to 16. St. Domingo, 14 to 15.
COCONUTS—Tennessee prime, 8 cts. inferior 7.12
COFFERS—Steeblehead, 4 cts. per lb. in bbls
4.12 in keg; English, 4 to 5.
CANDLES—Sperm 37 to 40 cents 12 1/2 dip 10.
CHOCOLATE—No. 1—20 cts. slow sales.
CIGARS—American common 75 to 1.00 per thou-
sand.
COTTON YARN—Assorted numbers 28 to 30
plenty and dull.
CORDAGE—11 to 12 1/2 cts. per lb. Red Cord
12 to 13 1/2 cts. 20 to 30 lb. Trol Lines, 4.00 Pough
Lines 7.12 Sacking Lines 4.50 Clothes Lines 2.50.
DOMESTIC GOODS—Prints, blue, 16 to 22; fan-
try, 20 to 25; Shirtings 4 brown, 10 to 12; 5 to 10;
14; Sheetings, 4 to 6; 12 to 14; 17, 9 to 20; 22;
in lino flsds, 10 to 14; 22; 25; 30; 35; 40; 45; 50; 55;
checks, 3 to 4; 14 to 15; 4 to 6; 16 to 20.
FRUITS—Figs, fresh, 18 to 20; Raisins, bloom
fresh, 4.00; Lemons, 88 box.
FISH—Mackerel, brand of 1827, No. 1, \$9.50; No.
2, \$7.50; No. 3, \$7.00; fair stock in market; Cod,
dry, box, \$2.00; \$3.00; Salmon, 1 cwt. legs, \$1.00;
Herrings, box, 61 cts. plenty and dull.
FLAXSEED—\$7.12 to 8.40 cts. in demand.
FLOUR—From wagon, 3.12, in store 3.25 to 3.37.
FEATHERS—22 to 25.
GLASS—Best Pittsburgh, 9 to 10 3/4 to 4.50; 10
to 12, 5.25 to 5.50, second quality 9 to 10 4.00; 10 to 12,
\$5.00.
GINSENG—12 1/2 cts. nominal, no demand.
GUNPOWDER—Kentucky, good, 50 to 60 to 65
Donnot 7.50, Rogers' orange 7.00.
GLUE—American, 20 to 21.
HEMP—This article is now plenty at \$5.00 a 60.00,
per cwt. HEMP SEED—None in market and in
good demand.
HIDES—Southern, dried 10 to 12 cents.
IRON—Juniata, hammered, per ton, \$130; Pod-
liska, 100; Hoop, 6, 8, and 10d, \$130; ditto 4d,
5d, and nail rods 10d; Juniata soft \$175, sheet
20 to 25 cents per lb.
LEAD—No. 1 to 3, bar 1.12.
LEATHER—Sole, Eastern well tanned 20 a 25 cts.
Continental 20 to 25; Calf skin, \$18 to 20; Upper,
\$4 to 5; 20; 25; 30; 35; 40; 45; 50; 55; 60; 65; 70;
Leather goods, 20 to 25.
MOLASSES—The importations of this article have
been small, and lots have been sold at 33 a 34
cts. nominal per bbl. 37 to 40 cts. looking up.
RAILS—Juniata, assorted sizes 8 1/2, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82,
83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,
97, 98, 99, 100.
OIL—Tanner, 60 to 65; Linseed, 40 to 45; 50 to
55; 60 to 65; 70 to 75; 80 to 85; 90 to 95; 100 to
105; 110 to 115; 120 to 125; 130 to 135; 140 to 145;
150 to 155; 160 to 165; 170 to 175; 180 to 185;
190 to 195; 200 to 205; 210 to 215; 220 to 225;
230 to 235; 240 to 245; 250 to 255; 260 to 265;
270 to 275; 280 to 285; 290 to 295; 300 to 305;
310 to 315; 320 to 325; 330 to 335; 340 to 345;
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